



## STATE AFFAIRS.

A Number of Investigators After the State Board of Health.

Disposition Manifested to Stir Up the Animals All Around.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—There was a bare quorum this morning on the opening of the Senate, many members of that hard-worked body, after a hard week's labor, having departed for their homes on the morning trains.

Senator Joslyn, in that spirit of philanthropy which has always characterized him, presented the following:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the bill, in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, to tender to those Senators and Representatives in Congress by whom it has been introduced, the new Peninsula bill was enacted into law, and that the same, and all acts of thousands of Illinois' disabled soldiers, whose future lives will be rendered more endurable by the kind of care and attention to their wants, be passed.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish to the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress certified copies of this resolution.

The resolution was laid over under the rules.

Senator Marshall introduced a resolution recting that, whereas, the salaries of the State officers were fixed at a time when the cost of living was high, and as the general shrinkage of values since was equal to at least 20 per cent, he therefore desired that the Senate and House resolve that the law should be amended to effect a general reduction of about 20 per cent in the salaries paid all State officers hereafter to be elected.

Both Houses adjourned to-day until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE NEW STATE INSTITUTIONS.

An attack will shortly be made in the Senate upon the State Board of Health. Charges will be brought against the Board, and the members of the Senate will be asked to consider the same.

Mr. Merritt, of Marion, is preparing a speech on the subject, and claims to have obtained some facts and figures of startling character.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee making an appropriation to Mr. D. W. Lusk for furnishing the General Assembly with 2,000 copies of the Legislative Record.

The bill will be remembered as of a day of intense cold.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon-keepers, working for the repeal of the law.

The present General Assembly is to be called to order to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, a bill to correct some of the alleged abuses existing at the Chicago Stock-Yards in the matter of discriminations and unjust tolls.

Mr. Hopkins is looking after this measure with the diligence.

Mr. F. E. Elmhurst, President of the Citizens' League of Chicago for the suppression of the vice, and Mr. L. P. Runne, a member of the Executive Committee of this Society, are here to prevent the passage of House Bill 144 repealing the law in favor of the sale of liquor to minors.

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. D. W. Lusk, is to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Reubens, of Chicago, is here on behalf of the saloon



## The Tribune.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.  |         |
| Daily Edition, one cent.....   | \$12.00 |
| Postage of a year, per month.....  | 1.00    |
| Extra Edition, one cent, per month.....  | 2.50    |
| Subscriptions, per month.....  | 2.00    |
| WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.   |         |
| One copy, per year.....  | 1.50    |
| Club of ten.....   | 17.00   |
| Club of twenty.....  | 20.00   |
| Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.  |         |
| Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk. |         |

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday, excepted, 25 cents per week  
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.  
Advertisers, 10 cents per line per week.  
Order for the delivery of The Tribune at Evansville, Indiana, and Hyde Park will be in the counting-room.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements at the following places:

NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribune Building. P. T. MADDEN, Manager.

PARIS—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. J. B. L. BERNARD, Agent.

LONDON—No. 1 American Exchange, 449 Strand. FREDERICK GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cal-Pac Hotel. WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1339 F street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Ada Cawdron. "Jane Shore."

Hoover's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of "Oated" Comic Opera Company. "Cast."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Hershey Music Hall. Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Balto.

Metropolitan Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety performance.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Members of the Society, 1000 members, will meet at 8 o'clock Monday. Carriages will proceed direct to Greenwood Cemetery. Services in the Chapel.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1879.

M. DUPAULIER is not to be shaken in his determination to retire from the Cabinet, urging his advanced age and his variance of political views as the grounds of his withdrawal. M. WANDROUX has been instructed with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Rev. Mr. TALMAGE is about to be taken in hand by the Brooklyn Presbytery upon the charge of preaching unorthodox doctrine and conducting himself generally in un-Presbyterian fashion. In his sermon yesterday he announced that he should next Sunday preach a sermon clearly defining his doctrinal views, and making it easy for the Presbytery to deal with his case.

Poets of the present day are, as a rule, a long-lived class, and American poets are notably so. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT died at the age of 84; LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, and EMERSON have passed three-score and ten, with no signs of breaking down; and now the elder of them all, RICHARD HENRY DANA, has just passed away at the ripe age of 91. He leaves a famous son, RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr., who is 64.

We print this morning the text of two ordinances, about to be acted upon by the Common Council, which are of immediate concern to all the people of Chicago, since it is proposed by their provisions to arrange a new schedule of water-rates and to erect a new Department in the Municipal Government to be known as the Water Department, over which the Common Council shall exercise a direct control. These ordinances should be carefully read and digested by the citizens before final action is taken by the Council.

Prof. SWING's sermon of yesterday, printed in another part of this issue, deals with the present age in its relation to and influence upon the Church. The other local religious events chronicled include the strenuous efforts making to raise the funds necessary to save the First Baptist Church from an early foreclosure, the positive resignation of the Rev. J. W. CURTIS as pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; a sermon by the Rev. Mr. PENTECOST at the First Congregational Church; and a memorial service at the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Further examination into the entangled finances of Archbishop and Bishop PUCCINI, at Cincinnati, reveals a most unfortunate and deplorable prospect for the creditors, mainly persons whose hard savings from meagre wages were deposited with the two prelates. Claims to the amount of over \$1,000,000 have already been presented, and the liabilities of the Archbishop will aggregate not less than \$1,250,000. The property in the hands of the Trustees to meet these demands has a market value of not more than \$800,000, and other means will have to be forthcoming with which to liquidate all claims. While there is no hint of any reflection upon the integrity of the venerable Catholic dignitaries, there is manifested among the creditors considerable impatience at the delay to which they are subjected, and threats of suits are beginning to be heard.

The Arrears-of-Pensions bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress, signed by the President, and become a law, and yet no two persons agree as to the sum of money required to carry out its provisions. The lowest estimate is that of Senator INGALLS, of Kansas, who puts it down at \$19,000,000; next comes Representative RICE of Ohio, the author of the bill, who thinks \$23,000,000 about the figure; Mr. BENTLEY, Commissioner of Pensions, says \$32,000,000; Senator MORSE, of Vermont, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, goes high as \$38,000,000; and the Secretary of the Treasury, who has to look ahead and see where the money is to come from, sees \$150,000,000 as the final outgo in consequence of this ill-considered legislation. It yet remains for Congress to make provision for the enormous expenditure, and it is to be presumed that hard facts and common-sense will have rather more bearing than they did when the bill itself was acted upon.

The greater portion of Saturday's proceedings in the BLODGETT investigation related to the ease of Register HIBBARD, whose reports of fees and emoluments were made the basis of the attempt to have him indicted by the Grand Jury of the October term of the District Court. The interest mainly

centered in the examination of District-Attorney BANGS, who testified that the indictment was suppressed at the instigation of Judge BLODGETT, because the latter had given the advice upon which the accused had acted in the matter of making up his report. He also stated that the Judge had informed him that Judge DUNMOR had concurred in the opinion, and that he (BANGS) had so remarked to the jury. Judge DUNMOR was called, and said that he had never told Judge BLODGETT what his construction of the "ambiguous" section was, and had never been asked for it by him or anybody else; but he did remark that if Mr. HIBBARD had acted on the advice of Judge BLODGETT, it would be an outrage to indict him.

The departure of the Sub-Committee to New York to take up the cipher investigation in that city is delayed by the difficulty in obtaining a Chairman satisfactory to all concerned. There is no great banking after the position, for to the Democrats this cipher business is a leap in the dark; they don't know where they will land. They feel, moreover, that there is not now that prospect of compensation in the discovery of Republican rascality that was held out to them when they first consented to go into this branch of the inquiry. It was thought that they struck a rich lead when the BRADY-TYNE telegraphic correspondence came to light, but the promptness and convincing clearness with which all suspicion of corrupt bargain or purchase was cleared away has seemed to anger badly for any compensating discoveries in that direction. The enthusiasm at first felt regarding the transfer of the investigation to New York appears to have faded away altogether, and the Democrats on the Committee would gladly be excused from further service if such a thing was possible.

A MEAN SUBTERFUGE.

The POTTER Committee is backing water. It has run among snags so thick and so ugly that they threaten to knock a hole in the investigation, and it is now seeking a place of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous others not yet deciphered, whose contents may plunge those already caught still deeper in the mud, and bring new reformers to the surface. The woods appear to be full of them, and the keys are known. The Committee is in a quandary. To throw up the investigation would be to acknowledge such a burden of rascality as has never yet come to light in the history of American politics. To continue the investigation in the publicity of Washington, where there are no opportunities for covering up their tracks, will be equally fatal. As a last resort they have, in the face of the Republican protest, decided to go to New York and continue the investigation in TILDEN's back parlor, evidently with the hope that No. 15 Gramercy Park will prove to be the ark that will tide them over the deluge of scandal and shame, and land them on some Ararat of safety. The cipher dispatches are coming in thick and fast, not only those which the New York Tribune unearthed, but numerous



## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Chicago Finances Last Week.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with Rather Less Doing.

Wheat and Pork Firmer--Stocks of Pro-  
duce--Movement of the Week.

## FINANCIAL.

The Chicago money market during the past week was active and close. The demand for accounts became so pressing that the rates of discount at the banks were advanced to 8 per cent as the minimum. Cash loans were refused at 7 per cent. Loans were given outside the bank at lower rates, and these were for exceptional borrowers, and the funds were generally from New York.

The cause of the monetary activity here, when money is at 2 per cent in New York and 3 per cent in London, is attributable in part to an improvement in the general business situation, but mainly to the very large accumulations here of grain and provisions. There is such a scarcity of cars that transportation could not be had to move this stuff, if it were called for on orders, as a matter of fact, orders have been light.

The market order for currency has indicated a lighter movement of grain and cattle to this city. Receipts have been small, and country orders for New York exchange not large. The local market for city and country securities has been firm and advancing. Chicago City 7 per cents have been marked up to 109 bid, the water bonds to 110, Chicago 6 per cents to 104, and Cook County 7 per cents to 103 1/2. There are very few of these bonds in the market, and all that are offered find a ready sale.

The bank-clearings for the week were \$18,700,000 against \$15,100,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

## COTTON QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of cottons, bought and sold:

Bid. Asked.

Trade dollars..... \$ 96 100

Mexican dollars, old and new..... 81

English silver..... 470 50 480

Talents..... 65

English sovereigns..... 4.80

Twenty-five pence..... 3.80

Spanish sovereigns..... 15.00

Mexican doubloons..... 15.50 16.00

The recent dividend of \$600,000 paid by the California Mine made the total of dividends paid \$20,160,000. The record of the mine so far is:

Years. Aa. Buition. Dividends.

1876-1877. 105 \$12,400,441 \$6,640,000

1877-1878. 217,432 884 18,024,850 12,960,000

1878-1879. 138,782 89 10,040,078 7,020,000

Total. 483,757 89 \$43,274,769 \$28,620,000

The San Francisco Chronicle says:

The Superintendent's report shows that the up-grades are worked out, and that there is only one place where there are still limited reserves of ore, from which it is necessary to pay a heavy surplus accumulation. Judging from the data given, we may estimate the yield of the mine for the dividends at not more than \$2,000,000. The Comstock Virginia may yield \$2,500,000, and with the Comstock, the yield of the Comstock will probably not exceed \$6,000,000. The assessments will be something over the Comstock, but the Comstock will yield only the dividends but also the gross product of the mine. This is a good basis upon which to inflate the market.

Gold and silver dollars were 100¢ in currency.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sight days.

Belgium..... 510¢

France..... 510¢

Switzerland..... 510¢

Denmark..... 40¢

Holland..... 46¢

Austria..... 27¢

Sweden..... 27¢

Denmark..... 27¢

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bid. Asked.

U. S. 6s of '80, ex. int. 100¢

U. S. 5s of '80, ex. int. 100¢

U. S. 5-20s of '88, ex. int. 100¢

U. S. 10-40s..... 104¢

U. S. 5-10s, ex. int. 103¢

U. S. 4 per cent coupons..... 100¢

U. S. currency..... 100¢

Gold and silver dollars were 100¢ in currency.

## WHEAT CROPS OF LAST YEAR.

The New York Produce Exchange says:

In circular of Jan. 24 returns of the wheat crop in England, as given from the London Times, reported from 394 towns, were reported.

Seventy-eight per cent of the wheat crop in New York was quoted ready, and receipts were nearly twice as large as the previous day, while the delivery of wheat to the market was 100,000 bushels.

The Comstock Virginia may yield \$2,500,000, and with the Comstock, the yield of the Comstock will probably not exceed \$6,000,000.

The assessments will be something over the Comstock, but the Comstock will yield only the dividends but also the gross product of the mine.

This is a good basis upon which to inflate the market.

## THE FOLLOWING were the exports from New York for the week ending as of:

Feb. 1, Jan. 25, Feb. 2.

1879. 1878. 1878.

Receipts..... 5,073,454 197,360 1,634,184

Exports..... 54,419 295,522 339,805

Net imports..... 22,988 158,878 30,724

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as of:

Feb. 1, Jan. 25, Feb. 2.

1879. 1878. 1878.

Receipts..... 51,390 63,131 76,091

Exports..... 564,428 504,925 480,210

Imports..... 187,795 404,047 318,687

Oats, bushels..... 6,043 6,446 5,728

Oats, tons..... 137,758 145,926 192,029

Rye, bushels..... 1,700 2,000 2,200

Rye, tons..... 39,701 29,403 22,742

Barley, bushels..... 101,513 115,115 111,357

Barley, tons..... 71,191 12,120 11,200

Live hogs, No. 1..... 150,430 288,203 209,143

Live hogs, No. 2..... 21,305 22,301 16,317

Dressed hogs..... 5,170 7,530 8,152

Dressed hogs, No. 1..... 6,510 28,084 9,152

Dressed hogs, No. 2..... 1,700 2,303 2,503

Total. 1,048 2,245 1,940 5,044

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as of:

Feb. 1, Jan. 25, Feb. 2.

1879. 1878. 1878.

Receipts..... 51,390 63,131 76,091

Exports..... 564,428 504,925 480,210

Imports..... 187,795 404,047 318,687

Oats, bushels..... 6,043 6,446 5,728

Oats, tons..... 137,758 145,926 192,029

Rye, bushels..... 1,700 2,000 2,200

Rye, tons..... 39,701 29,403 22,742

Barley, bushels..... 101,513 115,115 111,357

Barley, tons..... 71,191 12,120 11,200

Live hogs, No. 1..... 150,430 288,203 209,143

Live hogs, No. 2..... 21,305 22,301 16,317

Dressed hogs..... 5,170 7,530 8,152

Dressed hogs, No. 1..... 6,510 28,084 9,152

Dressed hogs, No. 2..... 1,700 2,303 2,503

Total. 1,048 2,245 1,940 5,044

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as of:

Feb. 1, Jan. 25, Feb. 2.

1879. 1878. 1878.

Receipts..... 51,390 63,131 76,091

Exports..... 564,428 504,925 480,210

Imports..... 187,795 404,047 318,687

Oats, bushels..... 6,043 6,446 5,728

Oats, tons..... 137,758 145,926 192,029

Rye, bushels..... 1,700 2,000 2,200

Rye, tons..... 39,701 29,403 22,742

Barley, bushels..... 101,513 115,115 111,357

Barley, tons..... 71,191 12,120 11,200

Live hogs, No. 1..... 150,430 288,203 209,143

Live hogs, No. 2..... 21,305 22,301 16,317

Dressed hogs..... 5,170 7,530 8,152

Dressed hogs, No. 1..... 6,510 28,084 9,152

Dressed hogs, No. 2..... 1,700 2,303 2,503

Total. 1,048 2,245 1,940 5,044

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as of:

Feb. 1, Jan. 25, Feb. 2.

1879. 1878. 1878.

Receipts..... 51,390 63,131 76,091

Exports..... 564,428 504,925 480,210

Imports..... 187,795 404,047 318,687

Oats, bushels..... 6,043 6,446 5,728

Oats, tons..... 137,758 145,926 192,029

Rye, bushels..... 1,700 2,000 2,200

Rye, tons..... 39,701 29,403 22,742

Barley, bushels..... 101,513 115,115 111,357

Barley, tons..... 71,191 12,120 11,200

Live hogs, No. 1..... 150,430 288,203 209,143

Live hogs, No. 2..... 21,305 22,301 16,317

Dressed hogs..... 5,170 7,530 8,152

Dressed hogs, No. 1..... 6,510 28,084 9,152

Dressed hogs, No. 2..... 1,700 2,303 2,503

Total. 1,048 2,245 1,940 5,044

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as of:

Feb. 1, Jan. 25, Feb. 2.

1879. 1878. 1878.

Receipts..... 51,390 63,131 76,091

Exports..... 564,428 504,925 480,210

Imports..... 187,795 404,047 318,687

Oats, bushels..... 6,043 6,446 5,728

Oats, tons..... 137,758 145,926 192,029

Rye, bushels..... 1,700 2,000 2,200

Rye, tons..... 39,701 29,403 22,742

Barley, bushels..... 101,513 115,115 111,357

Barley, tons..... 71,191 12,120 11,200&lt;/div



## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Pentecost and Stebbins, the evangelists, will conduct the noonday prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall to day.

The Young Men's strangers' meeting in lower Farwell Hall will be led by A. T. Hemingway this evening. All young men welcome.

John Davis, a destitute and homeless being, suffering from epilepsy and fever sores, turned up at the West Twelfth Street Station in a delirious last evening, and was sent to the County Hospital.

Late Saturday night thieves smashed a pane of glass in the front of Weinreb & Alpner's cigar-store, No. 67 Lake street, but were scared off before securing any property by one of Pinkerton's protective police.

Early yesterday morning August Bausch, 21, of 152½ Madison street, was a witness to his right foot caught and badly bruised in the turn-table at the corner of Union and Sixteenth streets. He was taken to his home, No. 128 Madison place.

Some time ago Charles S. Lowenstein ordered a suit of clothes from Meyer Bros., of No. 84 West Madison street, and gave his check in payment; it was all right. A short while after, when he went to the shop, he gave another check; it was all wrong.

He left town, and was not seen again until last night, when Henry Meyer saw him at the Academy of Music and caused his arrest.

Antes, Kit Fitzgerald, charged with the theft of a small amount and the household trinkets from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Haven, of No. 418 Oakley street; "Foxy" Whelan and John Malloy, two Fenianites, accused of having been implicated in the disturbance in which Tully was shot at an early hour yesterday morning; John Hennegan, lawyer from John Heffernan; John Collins, lacryman from John Heffernan; and

A NEW DEPARTURE IN SHIP-BUILDING.

Among inventions recently patented is one by Capt. J. R. Hall, of Chicago, which involves in the leadings features bold and radical deviation from long-established modes of ship-building, and which may revolutionize the industry, if what is claimed for it proves to be well-founded. Like the English "composite" method invented early in the last decade, the frames are a combination of wood and metal, but beyond this the fact is the similarity of construction ceases.

The English plan was to diminish the size of the wood frames to support the weight of the metal plates, and to bring the bottom and up to the sides of the vessel, the outside and ceiling planks being of about the same thickness as in wooden vessels. Fasted on the wood frames in the usual manner, but only the outside planks were fastened to the metal frames, and in a manner lacking firmness, a fact which seems to be inherent to any metal frame, and which tends to metal planks to metal frames from the outside.

Capt. Hall's invention dispenses altogether with such parts of the wood frames as are subject to the usual methods of fastening, and which practically never decay, and are much better and cheaper for bottom frames than iron. From the floors upward the frames are only made of iron, and laid out upon the foot heads to secure ample strength of connection. The canters, counter-frame, fan-tail-frames (in propellers), deck frame and knuckles, are also of iron.

The outer ceiling frame in all wooden vessels is also dispensed with, and the fore-and-aft strength obtained from it otherwise better secured.

The outside planks are thicker about 50 per cent, and are only half-fastened together as to give the effect of a single plank covering the whole side of the vessel. This planking is fastened to the metal frames from the inside, and with such a strength of connection that can otherwise be obtained.

The outer planks are fastened to the gunwale—a matter of importance, especially in sea-going vessels.

The keel, keelson, stem, arpon, knightheads, stern-post, transoms, and deadwoods are all of timber. A convenient system for thoroughly salting or brining, as often as necessary, of the wood parts, and only the space of the common "top" water-way, and costs no more to construct.

The invention includes a light, water-tight ceiling system, cost only about one-third as much as the ordinary ceiling system, and will require no calking. It may be torn out and replaced if necessary, in a very short time, and at a cost less than any other system that can otherwise be obtained.

The invention is adapted to the construction of all classes of sea-going and inland vessels, and the advantages claimed for it are, that, while the cost will not exceed that of wooden vessels, ordinary repairs will be cheapened by at least 50 per cent, and the weight of materials above the bottom is greatly diminished.

This invention is adapted to the construction of all classes of sea-going and inland vessels, and the advantages claimed for it are, that, while the cost will not exceed that of wooden vessels, ordinary repairs will be cheapened by at least 50 per cent, and the weight of materials above the bottom is greatly diminished.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1  
Middle States— 2 29  
Northern States— 13 5  
Pacitic States— 5 3  
Total— 33 43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term will expire in 1879—will be appointed by the Senate, and the term of their election will be for three years, and the term of the inventors last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to re-elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Vermont; the Democrats will be re-elected in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the term of the inventors will be for three years, and the term of the inventors will be for three years.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as that party will be divided as follows:

State. Section. Republicans. Democrats.

New England— 11 1